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No. 1.

HISTORIC MEDALS OF CANADA.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

UNDER this title in 1873, Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, printed a very interesting pamphlet, which I shall make the basis of an article for the Journal, quoting freely from it the dates and facts of history, and the original thoughts of the intelligent critic, the author. "The popular idea," says Mr. Sandham, "of a numismatist is that of a man who very foolishly wastes both time and money in gathering a quantity of old coins or medals merely for the satisfaction of being able to say that he 'has a collection.' . . . The study of numismatics appears under a different aspect to those who know it only by name, and to lovers of biography and history, who are familiar with its lucid and yet ever suggestive guidance. . . . Aside from their value as *incentives* to historical research, there remains the fact that medals and coins have *preserved* more than any other monuments the history of the past. . . . Medals in particular must ever afford delight to collectors." And this certainly ought to be; but I am afraid that only the collector, who is at the same time a student, has at all a proper appreciation of the importance of medals. Few collections are absolutely without them, but often, I think, they are considered as of merely secondary interest in comparison with the coins.

The first medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is also in my collection, and is thus described: FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICÆ.; bust of the duke with long, flowing hair, and in richly decorated armor, facing the right; below the bust, I. HARDY. F. 1658. Rev. EX TE. ENIM. EXIET. DVX. QVI. REGAT. POPVLVM. MEVM.; a shield with a quartered coat of arms on a mantle of ermine, and crowned by a ducal coronet. Bronze, size 31. François Christophe de Lévi, Duc de Dampville, was appointed Viceroy of America in 1644. The irreverent quotation on the medal must refer to the family name, and derives its point from the absurd claims to antiquity made by the French family of Lévis.

The next medal, the first of the proper historic series, celebrates the repulse from before Quebec in 1690, of the force intended for the conquest of Canada, under Sir William Phips. The French government very justly

commemorated this event — one of the most disastrous in the history of New England. There are two varieties of the medal, differing very slightly. On each is the inscription, LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS; head of Louis XIV., with curling hair, facing the right; the medals differ in the arrangement of the hair, and one has below the bust DOLLIN. F. and the other I. MAUGER. F. Rev. FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX.; in exergue QUEBEC LIBERATA M. DC. XC.; a crowned woman, personifying the city of Quebec, seated on a rock, resting her left arm on the shield of France, and pressing her right foot on a shield, which seems to bear stars; behind are English flags and pine-trees, at her feet a beaver, and at one side the river god St. Lawrence. Bronze, size 26.

The next medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is wanting in my collection. It commemorates the founding of Louisburg in 1720, and bears the head of Louis XV.

Following this, we have the series of medals struck in honor of English victories, beginning with the second siege of Louisburg, with which, says Mr. Sandham, "commenced an era in the history of Canada which has been largely commemorated by the issue of medals, some of which are very beautiful, and each specimen possessing great attractions to the Canadian numismatist." He divides these medals into three classes: "1st, those which commemorate the capture of Louisburg only; 2nd, the capture of Quebec and Montreal; and 3rd, medals which, while commemorating both of these events, also refer to engagements in other parts of the world." Of these I shall describe only those in my collection.

First series. I. A rock, and over it a globe, inscribed in the proper parts CANADA. AMERICA, resting on a prostrate naked female figure, who has just dropped a fleur-de-lis; at the left is a British grenadier in uniform, and at the right a New-England sailor waving his hat, and between them, on a scroll, PARITER. IN. BELLA; behind the globe is the British flag, and above Fame is flying, her right hand holding a long trumpet to her lips, and in her left two wreaths of laurel; in the distance are several boats and a high rock; on the rock in the foreground, T. PINGO. F. Rev. LOUISBOURG. TAKEN. MDCCCLVIII; a view of the attack on Louisburg, taken from inside a battery with soldiers and guns, from one of which a ball just fired is seen in the air, leaving a long track; at the right is a fortified city, and at the left a lighthouse; on the ocean are several ships, one of which is in flames, and a number of boats. Silver, size 28. II. O. FAIR. BRITANNIA. HAIL; a female head facing the left; before, a Phrygian cap; behind, a trident; below, I. KIRK. F. Rev. LOUISBOURG. TAKEN. MDCCCLVIII; in exergue, I. KIRK. F.; Victory marching to the right, holding in her right hand a large codfish, with several small ones tied to the mouth, and in her left a pole passing over her shoulder and supporting an antique cuirass, a shield with a fleur-de-lis, and a palm branch. On edge, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING. Silver, size 26. III. ADM^l. BOSCAWEN. TOOK. CAPE. BRETON; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. LOUISBOURG; in exergue, JUL 26 1758; in the foreground the ocean with five ships, and beyond, a very curious view of the attack on the city, with a cannon-ball just striking a high tower on a hill. Of mixed metal, size 25. IV. Same inscription; the Admiral in naval uniform at half length facing the right, in right hand a baton. Rev. Same inscription; a similar scene, but reversed, and no cannon-ball; there are seven vessels. Copper, size 23. V. Same inscription and same design, differ-

ently executed. Rev. LOUISBURG HARBOUR; in exergue, IUL. 26 1758; a scene very like the last, but with only five vessels. Copper, size 23. VI. TO BRAVE ADM^L. BOSCAWEN; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. I SURRENDER PRISONER; in exergue 1758; at the left an officer kneeling and surrendering his sword to another officer standing at the right, and waving a sword in his right hand. Copper, size 16 1-2.

Second series. I. IACOBUS WOLFE ANGLUS; bust of the General in armor facing the left; below, GOSSET. M. KIRK. F. Rev. IN VICTORIA CÆSUS; in exergue, QUEBECÆ SEPT. XIII MDCCLIX; a funeral urn standing on a high pedestal inscribed, PRO PATRIA; above the urn is a wreath of laurel; before and around the pedestal are military trophies, flags, cannon, balls, a shield, a helmet, a sword, a drum, a trumpet, a powder-barrel, etc. Copper, size 23. II. BRITANNIA; in the field to right, WOLFE; to left, SAVNDERS; a female head facing the left, and below a wreath of laurel, through which are crossed an antique standard and a trident. Rev. QUEBEC. TAKEN. MDCCLIX; in exergue SOC. P. A. C.; Victory, with a palm in her left hand, with her right places a wreath of laurel on an antique military trophy, in which appears the shield of France, and at its foot sits a captive bound to its base; beyond is seen the prow of a galley. Silver, size 25. III. THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED; a laureated male figure seated on the ground, resting his right arm on the prow of a galley, holding in his left hand an oar, a beaver running up his left leg; beyond is an antique standard, with the name AMHERST inscribed in a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a lion; in exergue, the shield of France, a bow, quiver and axe. Rev. MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX; in exergue, SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE; a female figure seated weeping under a pine-tree; before her the shield of France, a sword and axe, and behind her an eagle on a rock. Silver, size 26. This reverse is imitated from the famous "Judæa Capta" of the Romans, and both this and the preceding medal were of course struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce to celebrate the events recorded on them.

Third series. I. GEORGIUS. II. REX.; bust of the King, in armor, crowned with laurel, and wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter, facing the left. Rev. In outer circle, SENEGAL. MAI. 2. S^T MALO^S. IUN. 16. CHERBOURG. AU. 16. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. FRONTI. AUG. 27. DUQUESNE. NOV. 24. GOREE. DE. 29; in inner circle, MARSH MASON. MARLBRO. HOW. BOSCAWEN — AMHERST. BRADSTREET. FORBES. KEPPEL.; Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion nearly to the front; the ground is sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis; at her right hand walks Justice, and at her left Liberty; above them, on a label, FÆDUS-INVICTUM.; below, MDCCLVIII. Brass, size 27. II. Same obverse. Rev. In groups from the edge inwards,

GUADALOUPE	NIAGARA	QUEBEC	CROWN POINT	LAGOS	MINDEN;
BARINGT ^N . MOORE	JOHNSON	WOLFE	AMHERST	BOSCAWEN	FERDINAND
MAY. 1	JULY. 25	MONCK ^N . TOWNS ^P .	AUG. 4	AUG. 19	AUG. 1
		SEP. 15 & 18			

a shield charged with a reversed fleur-de-lis, around it a label inscribed PERFIDIA EVERSA; at the sides, the lion and unicorn as supporters; on a ribbon is the motto, W. PITT PR. MI. AUSP. GEO. II; above the shield, HAWKE QUIBERON NOV. 20, in three lines, and below the motto, MDCCLIX. Brass, size 27. III. The reverses of the last two joined together. Brass, size 27.

Our own especial interest in the medals of Canada stops here, but Mr.

Sandham's article is continued to the present time, including the medal of the "Dominion of Canada," and several struck on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. I must correct myself so far as to say that among these later ones is certainly one which closely concerns us, and is very rare, of which I have no specimen. This is the medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, at the time of the invasion in 1812, with inscription, "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED."

LAFAYETTE MEDALS.

Editors Journal of Numismatics:

I FIND in my collection of Lafayette medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VI. pp. 1, 30, and 59; and Vol. VII. pp. 52 and 84).

XLII. Heads of Washington and Lafayette facing each other with a wreath of two branches of olive; below, W & B. (this is the same obverse as that numbered XXXV). Rev. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM in three lines, within a wreath of two branches of olive; above the inscription a rose, and below it a rose with two leaves (the reverse is the same as the Franklin No. XXIII. described in Vol. VII. p. 51). White metal, size 17.

XLII. The head of Lafayette from the above obverse stamped on a U. S. cent for 1836. (I have some reason to think that the head of Washington from the same medal was similarly stamped on a cent, but have never seen it.)

XLIII. The obverse and reverse of No. XII. stamped on a U. S. cent for 1816, the head of Washington being on the obverse of the cent, and the head of Lafayette on the opposite side.

XLIV. The obverse of No. XII., with reverse blank. Silver.

XLV. LAFAYETTE VÉTÉRAN DE LA LIBERTÉ, in four lines; below, three wreaths intertwined; and 1789-1830, in a curved line, underneath. Rev. AUX INTREPIDES CITOYENS DE PARIS, in a curve; below, BARRICADES, in a straight line, and, under it, DES 27 28 29 JUILLET 1830, in a curved line. In the field a barricade of trees and rocks, a flag flying to the right, having, on its folds, 1789, and (under it) 1830, and a tree erect with a wreath on it. (It will be observed that the reverse of this medal is like the reverse of No. XXXIII., but differs from it slightly.) Brass, with a ring, size 18.

I note also in my collection No. XVI. in silver.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, May 10.

FRANKLIN MEDALS.

Editors Journal of Numismatics:

I FIND in my collection of Franklin medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VII. p. 49).

XL. The obverse same as No. VII. Rev. AWARDED TO — SECOND PREMIUM, in a circle. Bronze, same size as No. VII. — 32 — except that it is thicker.

XLI. Obv. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN GODEL F; bust of Franklin facing left. Rev. same as No. X. (It will be seen that the obverse differs but slightly from that piece.) Size 26.

XLII. Heads of Washington and Franklin to the left. Rev. same as in No. I. Bronze, size 26.

XLIII. Same obverse. Rev. same as in No. III. Bronze, size 26.

XLIV. Obverse same as No. XXXVI. (Brimelow's card.) Rev. GEO WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, curved. In the field, the head of Washington to the right, four stars on each side. Silver, size 15.

XLV. Obv. same as No. XXXVI. Rev. GOOD FOR ONE GLASS OF SODA, in three lines, surrounded by thirty-one stars. Size 15.

XLVI. Same as No. XXXVII., except that the date on the reverse is changed to 1869, and the piece is struck in silvery alloy.

XLVII. THE GIFT OF FRANKLIN, in two curved lines; below, two pens crossed over an open book. Rev. ADJUDGED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE AS A REWARD OF MERIT TO, in six lines. Silver, size 22.

XLVIII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Head of Franklin to the left in the field. Rev. Head of Washington, three-quarters face; BORN FEB. 22 1732. DIED DEC. 14 1799. Brass, size 11 1-2.

I note, besides, No. IX. in silver, Nos. II., VI., XVI. in bronze, No. XXIX. in copper, and No. XXIV. in white metal.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, May 12.

UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDALS.

Editors Journal of Numismatics:

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 26, 1874.

SEARCHING the old records of the Navy Department for another and an official purpose, I chanced upon the accompanying letter, ordering the naval medals of 1812-14, and, thinking you would like it for your journal, I copied it. This letter is followed on the records by quite a number of letters on the same subject, directing Mr. Harrison about the devices, approving of devices forwarded, or instructing him as to the number and quality of the medals to be struck, whether in gold, silver, or bronze, and to whom they were to be delivered. Among the other recipients, I notice that a complete set was forwarded to the governors of each of the States of the Union.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

GEORGE HARRISON, Esq., *Navy Agent, Philadelphia:*

Sir,—In order to have made the swords and medals contemplated by the enclosed resolutions of Congress, I have to request that you will engage artists for that purpose whose abilities and taste will ensure their being executed in the best manner. You will perceive by the resolution that the device for the medal for Captains Perry and Elliott must be emblematical of the action on Lake Erie; and, it appears to me, that representations of the several engagements are the most suitable devices for the others. The best representations of those engagements yet engraved may be seen, I understand, in the Academy of Arts at Philadelphia, where the artists and amateurs might readily determine on the devices. The numbers of *dies* for the medals will be as follows, viz:

Capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution	I
do do Macedonian by the United States	I
do do Frolic by the Wasp	I
do do Java by the Constitution	I
do do Peacock by the Hornet	I
do do Boxer by the Enterprise	I
Victory on Lake Erie	I
Dies	7

The reverse of the medals will be properly appropriated to the respective portraits of the several commanders, which, I believe, have all been published, — these, however, ought to be correct likenesses. Of the number of medals of each kind to be struck, you will be informed in due time.

As it will scarcely be possible to represent distinctly the deeply interesting scenes of the memorable victory of Erie on one face of the medal, it may be well to omit the portrait of Com^o. Perry, and divide the representation of the action into the two prominent and distinct parts which mark the crisis of the battle, in the first terminating with the abandonment of the Lawrence, and the passage of the Hero in his gig, with his flag, from that ship to the Niagara. Second, the bringing up of the gunboats and small vessels by Captain Elliott, and the subsequent breaking through the enemy's line and capture of his whole fleet. Thus the entire action may be distinctly and beautifully represented.

Herewith you will receive one of the medals struck for Commodore Preble, which is tolerably well executed and of good size. The emblematical figures ought to be bold and distinct, rather than minutely delineated, which renders the effect less striking and enhances the labour and cost. With respect to the cost it must be regulated by a due attention to the views of the Legislature and to economy without parsimony.

The number is considerable, and will require all the artists who are qualified for the execution.

It is very desirable to have them completed as soon as possible, and particularly before the next meeting of Congress. If the number of artists in Philad^a shall not be sufficient, you will employ those of New York or elsewhere. I submit this business to your care with confidence and pleasure, because I know that your own discriminating tastes and judgment in these matters will be combined with your admiration of the men, and the scenes to be commemorated, in producing the best and most speedy execution.

The sword for Capt. Elliott will be an elegant dress sword — a cut and thrust, with belt, &c., such in form as is prescribed for a dress sword of a captain in the navy, but decorated with devices and inscriptions suitable to the occasion, and finished in the best style the sum of \$800 will procure. The swords of the warrant officers, twelve in number, will be of the same form and with proper belts, &c., will be finished in the best style that \$250 each will procure. These you will please have finished as soon as possible.

The medals should be finished in succession according to the order of the dates of the events, unless the whole can be put in hand at once, which is very desirable.

I am respectfully, &c.,

W. JONES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

POSTHUMOUS PORTRAITS ON COINS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

"ONE thousand Prussian thalers are to be struck off at the Mint at Berlin, in commemoration of the decease of the late king. They will bear the head of that sovereign, as modelled after his death, and the date of 1861."

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. of Prussia, died 2d January, 1861, so that, of course but few, if any coins could have been struck in that year during his life. The purpose noticed in the paragraph above, however, was carried out, and thalers with the portrait of the dead king were struck in 1861, of which

I have one. I do not know if the number was limited to one thousand. A long and curious paper might be written on this subject of coins (not medals) struck in commemoration and bearing the features of the dead. Among the Romans, whose Emperors, as well as many other members of the imperial family, were raised at death to the rank of Divinities, it was the usual custom; and their coins are common with the inscription "Divus" or "Diva," and the head of a deceased Emperor or Cæsar, or the wife, brother or sister, son or daughter of one. The reverse generally expresses the fact of deification, and the usual legend is "Consecratio" or "Æternitas," with a funeral-pile or a peacock. This custom has been somewhat followed in modern times, notably in the Republic of Bolivia, which has always placed on its coins the head of the "Liberator." An interesting and agreeable custom prevails in Denmark, where, at the accession of each new monarch, coins are struck bearing his head on one side, and on the other that of his dead predecessor. I have specimens of the last two, each a large silver piece. The former has on one side the head of Christian VIII. crowned with oak; inscription, CHRISTIAN VIII., KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 20 JANUAR, 1848. 1 SPECIES. Rev. Head of Frederick VII. uncrowned; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK. FOLKETS KJÆRLIGHED MIN STYRKE. 1848. The other has on one side the head of Frederick VII. crowned with oak; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 15 NOVEMBER 1863. 2 RIGSDALER. Rev. Head of Christian IX. uncrowned; inscription, CHRISTIAN IX. KONGE AF DANMARK MED GUD FOR ÆRE OG RET. 1863. From the whole range of numismatics many more examples might probably be taken, but these few instantly suggested themselves to my mind, as occurring in my own collection. Perhaps some of our readers may recall and communicate other instances of equal or greater importance.

INDIAN PEACE MEDALS.

Editors Journal of Numismatics:

I GLADLY comply with your request for a fuller description of the Indian Peace Medals in my collection. I was not aware of their rarity. As I wrote you in my previous letter, there is an engraved copy of the medal published in an octavo volume of the "History of the Massacre of Wyoming," by whom I know not.

The medals in my possession were found in 1859 on the banks of the Ohio River, at Point Pleasant, Va. — the scene of the battle between the Indians under Cornstalk and the Virginia troops under General Andrew Lewis in 1774. The washing away of the banks by the high waters of the Ohio brought to light a great many Indian relics of those days, and, among other things thus discovered, were the medals in my possession, and also a silver or pewter plate bearing an inscription in French, relating to the encampment of the French at that point on their first voyage up the Ohio River. This plate is supposed to be now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The medals were found by Dr. S. G. Shaw of Point Pleasant, and presented to me. The largest of these is black with corrosion.

No. 1. Obv. Bust of George I., draped and laureated, facing right; legend, GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. Large Indian to the right drawing his bow in the act of shooting a deer, which stands on a hill to the left behind a short tree; flowers and bushes in the back-ground and sun at the top; exergue, blank. Brass, looped, size 26.

No. 2. Obv., bust of George —, laureated, facing left; legend, GEORGIUS — MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Rev., Indian to right, nearly erect, leaning forward under a tree, which follows the curve of the medal, holding a bow at arms' length in left hand, right hand slightly extended beyond his body; to the left, on slightly more elevated ground than the Indian, and under a tree which follows the curve of the medal, a deer is running at full speed; in foreground, a shrub. Brass, looped, size 16.

Very truly yours,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., *May 9, 1874.*

THE WEBSTER MEDALS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, the president of this society, being about to leave with his family for a short European visit, invited the members to his house, for a social meeting, last Thursday evening. The occasion was one of great interest. These social meetings of the society, held at the houses of members, are additional to the regular monthly meetings held in the society's halls, and while there is less formality attending them, there is always matter of business appropriate to the objects of the society. The host may use his privilege of inviting a few additional guests not members, and such were present on this occasion. Among these was Hon. Peter Harvey, whose presence proved to be of especial importance.

The published proceedings of the society will, in due time, give a full account, with details of what may here be noticed only in general terms. Mr. Harvey has for some time been the possessor of a case of valuable medals, composing a series, which, by order of Congress, were struck in Paris, under the superintendence of Lafayette, to be presented to General Washington. The gift, a rich, beautiful, and instructive historic memorial of a nation's gratitude, remained treasured in the hands of the chief till his death, when, in the partition of his property among his kindred, they fell, in a subsequent generation, into the possession of one not able or wise enough to retain them. The medals came, by purchase or redemption, into the hands of Hon. Daniel Webster, and descended to his heirs. By a process which needs not to be related here, they came next into the hands of Mr. Harvey. The recent completion of the fire-proof building of the society inspired him, as it has many others of its benefactors, to make it the depository of treasures which were subject to so many risks in private ownership. He availed himself of the opportunity of this meeting to offer these medals to it as a gift, promising to accompany it with some valuable documents of an illustrative character, to appear in the

proceedings. Mr. Harvey's modest and hearty remarks, communicating some of the facts connected with the fortunes of the medals, were listened to with profound attention. The precious gift was most gratefully received by the society, and after a few words of interest from Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Leverett Saltonstall, the case was committed to the trust of the cabinet keeper, Mr. William S. Appleton, with instructions to have prepared for it a silver plate recognizing the contents and the name of the generous donor from whom it was received.

The president also presented to the society some old coins and a considerable package of *currency*, of an ancient date, that failed of keeping *current*. The cabinet keeper was instructed to keep it carefully as "a reserve," and not to allow it to get into circulation again. — *Evening Transcript*, April 23, 1874.

[The above medals were shown to the Boston Numismatic Society at their meeting in May, 1870, by Mr. George W. Pratt, through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Harvey. They comprised the following: that presented to Washington, commemorating the evacuation of Boston (the most prominent), those given to William Washington, Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Horatio Gates, John Edgar Howard, Daniel Morgan, De Fleury, John Stewart, Benjamin Franklin (1786), and the "Libertas Americana," all in silver. — Ed.]

DOLLAR OF 1794.

UNITED STATES COINAGE. — Some of the dollars *now* coining at the Mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a head, with flowing tresses, encircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "Liberty" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse is the *Bald Eagle*, inclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "*United States of America*." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit. *Hundred Cents*." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency. — *N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

[The late issue of these dollars in 1794, and the want of "boldness of execution," accounts for their scarcity and condition. — Ed.]

JAPANESE COINS.

THE gold yen is the unit of account adopted for the purposes of internal commerce several years ago, at the instance of American gentlemen interested in establishing a simple and uniform system of international coinage. The yen differs as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States, by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold pre-

cisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths' fineness, weighs just one gramme and two thirds. Consequently, a decagramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths' fineness, is equivalent in value exactly to six yens. It is expected by friends of international coinage that Congress will, at an early day, reduce the weight of its standard gold coinage by the small amount of three-tenths of one per cent., thus making our gold dollar the exact equivalent of the yen. It is also expected that European and other nations will adopt gold standards, which will possess as to weight, simple relationship to the metric unit of weight, the gramme, a unit of weight which is destined to be universally accepted for international purposes.

SHELL MONEY.

THAT history repeats itself is well illustrated in the arguments advanced by the inflationists of our day in support of their theories of the inestimable advantages of a liberal supply of irredeemable paper currency. The prototype of these modern financiers was far in advance of his followers of to-day, and occupied an eminence to which they can hardly hope to arrive. In his veracious history of New York, Diedrich Knickerbocker thus succinctly relates the sagacious financial policy of Governor William Kieft:

"Next to his projects for the suppression of poverty, may be classed those of William the Testy, for increasing the wealth of New-Amsterdam. Solomon, of whose character for wisdom the little governor was somewhat emulous, had made gold and silver as plenty as the stones in the streets of Jerusalem. William Kieft could not pretend to vie with him as to the precious metals, but he determined, as an equivalent, to flood the streets of New-Amsterdam with Indian money. This was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought out of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called seawant or wampum. These had formed a native currency among the simple savages, who were content to take them of the Dutchmen in exchange for peltries. In an unlucky moment, William the Testy, seeing this money of easy production, conceived the project of making it the current coin of the province. It is true it had an intrinsic value among the Indians, who used it to ornament their robes and moccasins, but among the honest burghers it had no more intrinsic value than those rags which form the paper currency of modern days. This consideration, however, had no weight with William Kieft. He began by paying all the servants of the company, and all the debts of government in strings of wampum. He sent emissaries to sweep the shores of Long Island, which was the Ophir of this modern Solomon, and abounded in shell-fish: These were transported in loads to New-Amsterdam, coined into Indian money, and launched into circulation. And now, for a time, affairs went on swimmingly; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, 'a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity.'"

DOLLAR OF CHRISTIAN, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

Obverse: CHRISTIAN. HERTZ. ZV. BRAVNSCHW. V. LVNENB. (Christian, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg.) In four lines across the field, GOTTES FREVNDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT. (God's Friend, the Priest's Enemy.)

Reverse: A right arm stretched from the clouds, holding a naked sword. In a circle, TOVT. AVEC. DIEV. 1. 6. 22. (All for God.)

The author of this dollar, Duke Christian, a son of Henry Julius of Brunswick and his second wife, Elizabeth, was born at Gronigen in Halberstadt, Sept. 20, 1591. In 1616, after the death of his father and two brothers, Henry Charles and Rudolphus, he was chosen Bishop of Halberstadt. He was, however, much better fitted, both by nature and inclination, for the sword than for the bishop's staff. He exhibited the first proof of his martial spirit in the Netherlands. Afterwards in the Thirty Years' War, he was an adherent of Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine of Bohemia, and a devoted servant of his beautiful wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England. After the defeat at Prague, he took the Queen's glove from her hand, placed it on his hat, and swore never to remove it or to rest until he had seen Frederick restored to his throne. Although he had to close his eyes without participating in such a happy result, yet he acted his part well, and if Frederick, at the advice of his peace-loving father-in-law, had not disbanded his army, his affairs might have been more prosperous. In 1621, Christian collected an army, captured Amoenburg, and intended to march through France and join the Count of Mansfeld, but was driven back into Westphalia. In 1622, he captured Lippe, Soest, and Paderborn, obtaining in the two latter a large amount of booty, chiefly gold and silver vessels and statues from the churches. He found in one a large silver statue of St. Liborius, which he embraced and thanked for having waited so long for him and then had it melted and coined into the dollars described above. When the news of this reached Amsterdam an engraving was issued with the title, *Westphaelsche Transjormatie, alwaer S. Liborius verandert in Rijxdaelers*, or Westphalian transformation where St. Liborius was transformed into dollars. It represents the whole life of the statue. In the first corner the goldsmith and his assistants are making the statue, "Here St. Liborius was born and made." In the second corner, "he is consecrated and placed upon an altar." In the third, "he is honored with prayers and money," and in the last, "made into Rix dollars and paid to the soldiers." Copies of the different dollars are also given; among them one with the inscription, *Ite in mundum universum*.

The enemies of our Duke, Crazy Christian, as they called him, contended that the arm on his coin was an omen of the misfortune which befell him shortly after in the battle of Fleury, where he was wounded so severely in the left arm as to necessitate its amputation. He had the operation performed in the open field, to the sound of trumpets and drums, and proclaiming that it was not the arm represented on his coins, went on with his fighting more heartily than ever. He is said to have issued a dollar at this time, with a hand and a sword, and the inscription *altera restat*, signifying that though one arm was shot away, another remained able to fight. And another with, *Verlier ich gleich Arm und Bein, so will ich doch der Foffen Feind sein*. Though

I lose both arm and leg yet will I be the priests' enemy." However, no such dollars are now known.

Goltzius, in his *Epistolæ Cl. Viror. de re Numismatica*, page 142, says that these dollars were coined from the silver coffin of St. Liborius, and that afterwards the coffin was restored and on its sixteen corners a like number of these dollars were placed, where it is still to be seen in Paderborn, with the inscription, *Liborium redivivum*. In 1670, Rudolph Augustus restruck some of these dollars, but as but few were issued they are as rare as the originals. But to come to the end of our article and our Duke: "he died in 1626, poisoned, as Carlyle asserts in his 'History of Frederick II. ;' and if so, the enemies of the rude soldier took effectual care that this time divine judgment should not err."

— *The Curiosity Hunter*.

E. W. H.

WASHINGTON MEDAL BY HALLIDAY.

THERE is a gentleman in this city, who possesses the only original medal of George Washington now in this country. There were only four struck, as the die split upon the fifth. The other three are said to be in possession of the crown of Great Britain, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Belgium. This has the date of 1797, on its face is a correct likeness of Washington, and showing the date of his resignation and his relinquishment of the Presidency. On the reverse is a coat of arms, including a tomahawk and a quiver full of arrows. It was left to this gentleman by a Mr. Philpot, an Englishman, whom he provided for and nursed in his last hours. It is the work of one Halliday, of England. — *Washington Chronicle*.

[The above might have been placed under the head of "Newspaper Cuttings," Vol. VIII. p. 55. It is as far from the truth in the statement of rarity as of description. The Medal to which it refers is correctly described in Vol. VII. p. 77, of the *Journal*, as follows:

Obverse: GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; Bust of Washington facing the right; on edge of arm, Halliday, S. *Reverse*: COMMISSION RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED; in exergue 1797; an altar, half covered by a cloth, showing on one end the shield of the United States, on it lie the sword and fasces, circled by a wreath of olive. Size 34.

Another of same design, with the inscriptions abbreviated, is of size 29. — Ed.]

CHURCH TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. VI. pp. 70, 84, Vol. VIII. pp. 44, 92.]

BOSWELL, in narrating the visit of Dr. Johnson to M'Aulay, minister of Calder, says (Croker's *Boswell*, i. 350):

"Mrs. M'Aulay received us and told us that her husband was in the Church, distributing tokens."

In a note he informs us that:

"In Scotland there is a great deal of preparation before administering the sacrament. The minister of the parish examines the people as to their

fitness, and to those of whom he approves give little pieces of tin, stamped with the name of the parish, as *tokens*, which they must produce before receiving it. This is a species of priestly power, and sometimes may be abused."

Dr. Jamieson (*Scot. Dict., s. v.*), in explanation of the word *token*, refers to this passage, and adds, —

"The first instance, so far as I have observed, of the use of tokens was at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638."

He then quotes Spalding (*Bann. Club, i. 77*):

"Weill, within the said church, the assembly thereafter sits down; the church doors was straitly guarded by the toun, none had entrance but he who had ane token of lead, declaring he was ane covenanter."

But tokens were of much earlier use in Scotland than 1638. The Liturgy, drawn up for the Church of Scotland, *circa* 1635, not later, has this rubric prefixed to the Order for Administration of Holy Communion: —

"So many as intend to be partakers of the holy communion shall receive these tokens from the minister the night before."

The style of this rubric shows clearly that the reference was to an established practice, not to an innovation. In a note to the first impression of this book (it existed in manuscript till 1871), the editor says (p. 107): —

"The use of tokens is mentioned very soon after the Reformation, and it has ever since been continued in the Church of Scotland. They have always been used too in the Episcopal congregations of old standing in the north of Scotland."

To this I may add that some forty years ago they were brought into use in the principal (at that time I suppose the only) Roman Catholic Church in Glasgow. Whether or not their use has been discontinued there, I cannot say. — *From London Notes and Queries, March 14, 1874, p. 201.*

COIN SALES.

WE give below a list of coin sales which have taken place during the last year, allusions to which have from time to time appeared in the pages of the *Journal*:

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Washington, Colonial, and Pattern Pieces, Numismatic Book and Coin Cabinets. The Collection of Isaac Francis Wood, Esq. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. May 19, 20, and 21, 1873. Catalogue by E. Cogan. 1853 lots.

Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. June 9, 10, and 11, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan. 1365 lots.

Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Coins and Medals, American Cents and American Gold. From the Cabinets of L. G. Parmelee and G. F. Seavey. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 18, 19, and 20 June, 1873. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge.

Catalogue of Professor J. M. Macallister's Collection of Coins and Medals. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 24, 25, 26, and 27 September, 1873. Catalogue by W. H. Strobridge. 1625 lots.

Catalogue of a Collection of Rare Coins. F. H. Schulze, 35 Wall Street. New York. Sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. October 13 and 14, 1873.

The pieces named sold as follows: Double Thaler, John of Leyden, 1534, \$7.25. Coin of the last Count of Mansfeld, \$5.75. Gold Florin of Mayence, coined 1373-79, \$4.25. Gold Coin, coined for Luther, Centennial Jubilee, 1617, \$4.75. Klippe Thaler, coined under John George of Saxony, 1693, \$6.50. Thaler celebrating fiftieth anniversary of Waterloo, \$7.50. John Huss Thaler, 1415, \$7.00. Double Thaler, Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, 1690, \$3.25. III. Bell Thaler, August of Brunswick, 1643, \$4.25. Double Thaler, Maximilian I. of Germany, 1509, \$3.25. Anabaptist Thaler, 1530-40, \$3.75. Double Victory Thaler, William I. Emperor of Germany, 1870-71, \$7.00. Coin of the Siege of Vienna by the Turks, 1529, \$2.25. Five Francs of the Commune, 1871, \$6.00. Gold Coin of Louis XIII., 1636, \$2.75. Sieberling, thirty years after Christ, \$3.25. Scudo of Ed. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1631, \$3.12. Byzantine Coin, Emperor Heraklius, 800, \$4.25. Three Centimes of Venice and Lombardy, 1822. \$4.00. Byzantine Coin, Fifth Century, \$3.63. 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 Real Rep. of Honduras, 1869-70, per set, \$7.80. Jubilee Thaler, Frederick King of Sweden, 1721, \$5.00. Sixpence, Philip and Mary, 1554, \$2.12. Memorial Coin Charles II., sup. of his Brother's Revolt, 1678, \$6.25.

920 lots — mostly German, in silver and copper. Total amount of sale, \$408.23.

Catalogue of Miscellaneous Gold, Silver, and Brass Medals and Coins. C. A. Leveridge, by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. November 6 and 7, 1873. 976 lots. Amount of sale, \$181.75.

Auctioneers would confer a favor on collectors, and at the same time deal justly with the owners and purchasers, by insisting that collections offered for sale by them should be fairly and intelligently described.

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, etc. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. 20th and 21st November, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan.

The pieces named sold as follows: 1851, Silver Dollar, \$25.00. 1858, Proof Set, \$17.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, large Planchet, \$9.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, variety, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Sixpence, \$5.25. 1836, Gobrecht Dollar, \$70.00. Set of Pattern Honduras Copper, four pieces, \$16.00. 1797, Eagle, \$15.50. 1795, Half Eagle, \$11.50. 1806, Half Eagle, \$7.50. 1804, Cent, \$7.00. 1811, Cent, \$4.50. 1795, Half Cent, \$6.50. Henry Clay Medal, \$43.00. James I., Unit or XX Shilling Piece, \$8.50. George III. Sovereign, \$4.75. George III. Half Guinea, \$4.50. Twenty Marks of Ludwig II. of Bayern, \$4.12. 1791, Washington Small Eagle, \$5.25. 1792, Washington Cent, poor, \$10.25. Second Presidency of Washington Copper, \$5.00. Glass Medal, side face of Washington, \$4.50. 1641, Broad Dollar of Munster, \$4.75. 1722, Brunswick and Lunenburg Crown, \$3.50. 1768. Nuremberg Crown of Joseph II., \$3.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, \$3.25. 1799, Cent, \$16.00. Total amount of sale, \$988.79. 847 lots.

Catalogue of United States and Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, January 13, 14, and 15, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1146 lots.

Catalogue of Numismatic Collections, Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. February 11 and 12, 1874. 845 lots. Amount of sale, \$226.50.

Executors' Sale of Gold, Silver, and Copper United States and Foreign Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc., the Collection of John Campbell (deceased). Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, February 17, 18, and 19, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1139 lots.

Catalogue of Coins, Medals, and Tokens, Bric-a-Brac, Antiques from Pompeii, Old Paintings on Copper, Enamels, Mosaics, Snuff Boxes, Watches, etc. Indian Antiquities, Pressed Flowers and Plants. The Property of W. Elliot Woodward. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. February 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge.

We give the prices of a portion of the most desirable pieces :

Wolfe Medal, Louisbourg, etc., brass, v. f., \$5.37. U. S. Cents, 1793, fine, \$10.00; another, "proof," \$48.00; another, Liberty Cap, f., \$17.00; 1795, edge inscribed, uncir., \$45.00; another, \$9.00; 1796, v. f., \$7.00; 1797, f., \$9.00; another, uncir., \$6.00; 1798, uncir., \$12.00; 1799, \$17.00; 1800, uncir., \$17.00; 1802, two, uncir., \$5.00 each; another, \$5.50; 1803, do., \$7.25; 1804, ex. f., \$36.00; 1809, f., \$5.50; 1810, uncir., \$11.00; 1813, f., \$4.50; 1814, f., \$2.75; 1819, proof, \$4.00; 1832, uncir., \$3.75; 1836, p., \$3.25. Half Cents, 1793, f., \$9.00; 1795, ex. f., \$14.00; another, \$3.75; 1796, counterfeit, \$7.00. Four Pine Tree Shillings, 90 cts., \$2.75, do., \$4.75, \$6.50. "New Yorke Token," brass, \$50.00; another in soft metal, \$20.00. Lord Baltimore Shilling, v. f., \$23.00. Groat, \$14.00. Token, "Gloucester Co., Virginia," brass, \$27.50. "Florida Medal," silver, \$40.00. Annapolis Shilling, f., \$6.50; two others, \$3.25 and \$2.25. GEORGIUS III. REX.; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, 1785, \$10.50. VERMON. AUCTORI; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, \$6.75. "Carolina Medal," \$2.00. (See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III. p. 68, and Vol. V. p. 69.) Peace Medal, FAUSTISSIMO FIDERE JUNCTÆ, 7TH OCTOBER, 1783, p., silver, \$16.00; another, p., \$6.00. "Dutch-American" Medal, 1781, p., silver, \$16.00. Medal, BATTLE OF VIGO BAY, 1702, f., silver, \$7.50. Eccleston Washington Medal, p., \$7.50. Silver Dollars, 1795, f., \$5.00; do., \$2.00; 1797, f., \$6.50; do., \$2.50; 1798, f., \$3.50; do., \$2.75; 1844, f., \$2.00; do., \$2.25. Half Dollars, 1807, f., \$2.20; 1811, f., \$1.75; 1836, v. f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, ex. f., \$20.00; 1806, f., \$3.25; 1853, without arrows, \$3.10. Dimes, 1796, \$2.12; 1798, f., \$7.00; 1807, \$3.50; do., \$2.50; 1811, \$2.25; 1821, f., \$2.00. Half Dimes, 1795, \$2.38; 1796, ex. f., \$7.50; 1797, v. f., \$2.25; 1805, poor, \$4.50; do., poor, \$3.75; 1846, f., \$1.25. 1852 lots. Priced Catalogues can be obtained of W. H. Strobridge, No. 1 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catalogue of a Large Collection of Bric-a-Brac, Gems, Bronzes, Mosaics, Enamels, Cameos, Intaglios — Roman, Gallic, and Egyptian; Armor, Medals, and Coins, etc., etc. March 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1874. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1158 lots.

Catalogue of the Antique, Medieval, and Modern Coins, Medals, and Jetons, known as the Groux Collection, now the property of a Lady in Washington, D. C. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. April 7, 8, and 9, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1173 lots.

Parker Sale of Coins and Medals. By Bangs, Merwin, & Co., May 5-8, 1874. We note the prices of a few of the most desirable pieces. Priced Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dollars, 1794, fair, \$30; 1795, good, \$3.00; 1798, \$3.75; 1853, v. f., \$3.00; 1854, proof, \$20.00; 1858, proof, \$15.00; half do., 1795, \$2.63; 1796, fair, \$11.50; 1797, good, \$17.00; 1815, f., \$3.13; 1850, v. f., \$2.25; 1851, f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, f., \$17.00; 1853, without arrows, \$4.50. Dimes, 1796, good, \$2.25; 1797, good, \$7.00; 1804, poor, \$5.50; 1807, good, \$2.13. Half Dimes, 1794, good, \$3.10; 1797, f., \$3.25; 1801, fair, \$2.50; 1805, fine, \$24.00. Quarter Eagle, 1797, \$15.00; U. S. Cents, 1793, Ring Cent, good, \$9.00; 1799, fair, \$9.50; 1804, fair, \$7.50; do., \$5.00; 1809, fair, \$3.25; 1810, \$3.00; 1811, \$2.75; 1812, f., \$2.00; 1813, v. g., \$2.75; 1835, f., \$1.00. Half Cents, 1793, poor, \$2.00; 1794, fair, \$1.00;

1795, do., \$1.00; 1802, \$1.05; 1811, poor, \$1.00; 1831, fair, \$4.25; 1841, good, \$4.00. Medals. — Declaration of Independence, by Wright, in copper, \$29.50; Eccleston Medal, copper, \$9.00; "Washington's Letter to Hamilton," silver, \$11.50; "Manley Medal," in silver, \$8.50; Washington, C. C. A. U. S., 1783, silver, \$31.00; Washington, Large Eagle, Cent, 1791, f., \$7.00; California, Vigilance Medal, silver, \$17.00.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Avenue, New York City, on Thursday evening, March 26, 1874, Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., presiding.

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was accepted, and with some amendments adopted. Among other important changes introduced thereby, is the reducing the number of regular meetings to *four quarterly*, and transferring all matters of business to an Executive Committee, composed of the board of officers, said committee to meet once a month or oftener, as circumstances may dictate. All nominations for membership of any kind are to be referred to the Executive Committee with power; also, all financial questions, and the annual nomination of a new Board of Officers, the list to be submitted to the Society three months before the annual meeting. Any person residing within the limits of the United States may become eligible to *resident* membership; corresponding members can hereafter only be elected for a term of two years, with the privilege of continued reëlection at the option of the Executive Committee. Honorary members will be limited to fifty living at any one time. Any resident or corresponding member may become a life member by the payment of thirty dollars at one time. All propositions for membership must be submitted, *in writing*, to the Executive Committee.

The officers elected for 1874-5 were as follows:

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D., *President*,
DANIEL PARIŠH, JR., *Vice-President*,
WILLIAM POILLION, *Secretary*,
ISAAC F. WOOD, *Librarian*,
All of New York City.
BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*,
EDWARD GROH, *Curator*,
Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Wood announced the decease of Rev. William Wood Seymour, a resident, and formerly an active member of the Society. He had for some years past been an invalid, and died after a long and painful illness, resulting in peritonitis. The Executive Committee was ordered to prepare a suitable notice, with especial reference to his labors on the "Antiquity of the Cross," a work which he left nearly finished in manuscript, and to which he had devoted all his leisure moments at home and abroad during the last fifteen years.

Professor Anthon exhibited the twelve Cæsars, in gold, of which the following are particularly rare: The DIVUS JULIUS, with rev. NEMESIS, restored by Trajan; the OTHO; and the VITELLIUS. He also exhibited two FIRST BRASS OF

Vitellius, recently obtained by him from Paris. REV. MARS VICTOR and PAX AUGUSTI, very rare and in splendid condition. Also, a series of silver medals, struck in France and Holland, on the declaration of American independence, beginning with Dr. Franklin's "Non Sine Dies" and terminating with the "Ope Vulcani," of which only one other specimen in this metal (that of Mr. Appleton, of Boston) is known to exist in this country.

The report of the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Levick, showing a balance (exclusive of the permanent funds) in favor of the Society, was referred to the Finance Committee. That of the Curator was laid over till the meeting in June. That of the Librarian exhibited considerable increase in the library, especially mentioning valuable additions in works on Greek, Roman, Jewish, and English Coinage, by Mr. J. H. Hickcox, of Albany; several volumes in French on Greek and Roman Numismatics, through a generous donation by Mr. E. Caylus, of New York; a series of public documents, relating to the Mint, by Mr. John Bowne of the Treasury Department, Washington; volumes from Rev. Dr. Perry of Geneva; a valuable series of catalogues from Mr. Cogan; works on Coins and Antiquities by exchange with the Smithsonian, etc.

Among the donations received, were a medal of the "Church of Jesus," the first evangelical church established in Mexico, from George H. Lovett; a series of four medals of the Cincinnati Exhibition, from Mr. Cleaneay, of Ohio; a bronze impression from the dies of the gold medal presented by the French Society of Philadelphia to President Thiers (of which only one hundred in bronze and two in silver were struck previous to cancelling the dies), from Mr. I. F. Wood; a set of his Boston "Numismatic Society Memorial Medals" from Mr. Wood; also, a copy of Wheelan's "Numismatic Atlas of the Roman Empire," from the same donor.

Mr. Appleton, of Boston, presented the Society with a beautifully bound copy of his recently published list of the Washington Medals, a donation much appreciated, there having been no comprehensive description of the "Washington Series" since the publication of Snowden's work, now out of print.

Donations were also received from J. W. Kline and W. E. DuBois, of Philadelphia, and the Educational Bureau of Montreal.

A letter was read from John T. Pickett, Esq., of Washington, accompanying a copy of his pamphlet on the "Great Seal of the late Confederate States," and the loan of a photographic copy of the certificate of Messrs. Wyon, of London, engravers of the original seal. Letters were also read from the Georgia Historical Society, from Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Baltimore; from Professor Pliny E. Chase, of Philadelphia, relative to his forthcoming work on the "Tokens of the Civil War;" from E. W. Taft, and others.

The Society adjourned at a late hour.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 9. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations, viz.: A silver medal of the Boston Numismatic and the New Eng-

land Historic-Genealogical Societies, and a pamphlet on the seal of the Confederate States, from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, and a parcel of one hundred and thirty coins, mostly silver, from Mr. David M. Balfour, of Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a bright cent of 1808 picked out of a large lot of coppers, a beautiful impression of the Pitt token, and the three varieties of the New York cent of 1787 with the arms of the State on one side and an eagle displayed on the other. Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was present by invitation, and exhibited several rare pieces, including three varieties of the Higley or Granby coppers, the "NON VI VIRTUTE VICI," the pattern of New Hampshire of 1776, with a pine-tree and "AMERICAN LIBERTY" on one side, and a harp on reverse, a specimen in silver of the five-dollar piece of the Massachusetts and California Company 1849, etc. The meeting was very fully attended. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

May 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President communicated a donation of three French copper medallions from Mr. Henry S. Adams. Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was elected a Resident Member. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a "Commercial" Dollar of 1872, a piece of whose origin there is no record; the sight of this one brought out various criticisms on the management of affairs at the United States Mint. Mr. Crosby exhibited a variety of the Pitt token of 1766 of a smaller size than usual. The Secretary exhibited a bronze medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, 1866, by Wyon of London, and a silver medal struck in Mexico in 1809, to commemorate events in Spain in 1808, by "UN AMERICANO AMIGO DEL ORDEN." The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

June 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, accepting Corresponding Membership. He also read a letter from Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., accompanying a copy of the Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Va., a donation to the Library, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Messrs. Enoch R. Morse, of Boston, and Marcellus Littlefield, of Woburn, were elected Resident Members. Mr. Parmelee exhibited five varieties of cents of 1839, and four of 1843, two of the latter, however, differing only in size of planchet. Mr. Creamer showed a very fair specimen of the dollar of 1794. Mr. Crosby exhibited a double-Joannes of Portugal, and a handsome crown of Bremen. Mr. Holland showed a series of medals relating principally to the old French War and the conquest of Canada, but containing also the rare medal of the War of 1812 for Upper Canada Preserved. Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful cent of 1799, which has long been well known, and a parcel of coins from England, with some American pieces and several nice specimens of English gold of various sovereigns. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE third number of the *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society* to May, 1874, has been received. Its contents are of much interest, and are as follows: Sketch of the French Copper Coinage; Obsidional Coins, with illustrations; Memoir of Daniel Eccleston, with an engraving of the Medal of Washington which he caused to be engraved as an expression of his admiration of the "Father of his Country;" Jetons or Counters, with plate; Naval and Military Medals, with plate; Mysore Medal, plate, etc., etc.

The three numbers, which have been issued at irregular intervals, make a handsome volume of 106 pages, and are printed on fine paper and in a superior manner. They show this Society to be prosperous, and its contributions to numismatic science are very valuable.

THE GALLEON TREASURE.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York to recover the vast amount of treasure known, by well authenticated facts of history, to have been sunk in the fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, in Spain, in 1702.

The treasure contained in the galleons of 1702 was the accumulation of four years, both public and private, and estimated at a value of eighty millions of pieces of eight (each piece of eight being the equivalent of one piastre, or Spanish silver dollar). This fleet of galleons, laden with the treasure, and convoyed by a French fleet of 23 line-of-battle ships, arrived in the harbor of Vigo in September, 1702. An attack was made by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet on the Franco-Spanish fleet, with a view to the capture of the treasure on the 22d October, 1702. The success of the attack being imminent, the French and Spanish officers determined, rather than that the treasure should fall into the hands of the Anglo-Dutch, to burn and sink the galleons with the treasure in the harbor of Vigo; and, in pursuance of this determination, 14 of the galleons with the treasure were sunk, the remaining 9 falling into the possession of the Anglo-Dutch, namely, 4 to the English and 5 to the Dutch. Of the four taken by the English, the most valuable, namely, the prize taken by the *Monmouth*, sunk at the entrance of the Bay of Vigo, from striking on a sunken rock; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon two of their prizes, being unable to extinguish the flames; thus leaving 17 out of the 23 galleons submerged.

A comparatively small portion of coin, forming part of the treasure, had been landed at Vigo before the attack, but the total value of treasure submerged approximates as near as can be determined, and upon the lowest estimate, at not less than *thirty-seven millions of dollars*.

SPANISH INSURGENT COINS.

THE insurgents of Cartagena, Spain, are manufacturing large coins of silver money of the value of four shillings. On one side are stamped in a circle the words, "Cartagena besieged by the Centralists," and in the centre, "September, 1873"; on the other side there are the words, "Five Pesetas — Revolution," and in the centre "Cantonal."

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

THE *American Historical Record* for June, 1874, gives the following account of the Centennial Medals — recently struck — and which of course are centennial only in name:

"Messrs. Deihl, of Philadelphia, have issued and published several centennial medals. One of these has on one side a view of the Old State House, under which is the following inscription: COMMENCED, 1729, FINISHED, 1734. On a semicircle spanning it are the words: 1776, INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1876. On the other side is a correct representation of the cracked bell now in Independence Hall, bearing the well-known inscription. On each side of the bell are the dates 1776 — 1876; and around it the inscription upon it: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF. LEV. XXV.

"Another medal bears on one side the State House and inscriptions, and on the other a profile bust of Washington, with his name and date of his birth and death.

"Another medal is a miniature of the one with the State House on one side, and the bell on the other, with the inscription, respectively, of INDEPENDENCE HALL and LIBERTY BELL.

"These medals are from neatly cut dies, and are produced in white metal and copper. The larger ones are about the size of an English penny, and the smaller ones that of the American half-cent."

We notice a movement in Congress to have a Centennial Medal struck, but at present are unable to give any particulars in regard to it.

TREASURES IN THE TIBER.

THE often proposed draining of the bed of the Tiber, by diverting a portion of the channel of the river, is likely, it is said, to be accomplished soon. Many precious objects of art are known to have been buried beneath the muddy waters. Indeed, it was long ago said that the bed of the Tiber was bronze, so thickly was it covered by the treasures that had been thrown or fallen therein. Perhaps the Golden Candlestick, with its seven branches, brought from Jerusalem to Rome, and depicted in the triumphal sculpture there, may come to *light*.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

JOHN M. GORDON, of Norfolk, Va., has in his possession two clusters of Spanish dollars, incrustated with shells, which were taken from the bottom of the sea; but at what spot no man in the confidence of Mr. Gordon can declare. The dollars speak for themselves, and tell of the destruction of some Spanish argosy laden with treasure; but they refuse to testify as to latitude or longitude, and remain a mystery, perhaps never to be solved.

DEATH OF MR. ALBERT WAY.

THE English papers record the death at Cannes of Mr. Albert Way, a noted antiquary and archæologist. He was in 1844 the founder of the well-known society of "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," of which the annual meetings have for many years occupied a position in the archæological world analogous to those of the British Association in the scientific, and with this additional advantage, that the local antiquities of each district in turn derived permanent illustration from the dissertations delivered on the spot by learned men. One of his latest efforts was in collecting the opinions of the most eminent archæologists on the Continent and in America on the probable date of the Roman sarcophagus found in 1869, under the walls of Westminster Abbey.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Editor of Journal of Numismatics:—

IT occurs to me to ask you of another medal in my cabinet, of which I know nothing, and suppose of little value. Indeed, I have three. No. 1. Obv. Head of Zwingle; left, legend, MAGISTER HULDRICUS ZWINGLI. Rev. in five lines, AUF | DIE FEYER | DER | REFORMATION | AM LIENNER | 1819 | ZURICH |. Silver proof. Size 12. H. E. H.

Journal of Numismatics, Vol. VIII. p. 56. The gold medal given to General Washington, in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British, is the property of a gentleman in Delaware. It is said that "he has no authority to sell it, and the sale would not be valid without the consent of the heirs in Virginia, to whom it belongs." See *American Historical Record*, Vol. III. pp. 28, 33.

Some time since there was found in the wall of the house of Captain Maglathlin, of Duxbury, on attaching a bay window, a cent of the earliest coinage of the United States. On one side it has thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words UNITED STATES around it, and in the centre the words, WE ARE ONE; and, on the other side, a sun-dial with the sun above it, and FUGIO, 1787, on opposite sides; and below the dial, MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Cents of this description were coined in the year 1787, at the mint in New Haven, and were the first copper coinage by authority of Congress.

Forty years ago William Watson, a carpenter, while building a house in Milford, Penn., lost a silver dollar, and was unable to find it. Last week he was engaged to make an addition to the house. In tearing off some of the clapboards, he found his silver dollar lying on one of the sills as bright and fresh as in the day it was coined in 1832.

About a million's worth of one and two franc pieces will be coined in Switzerland this year. The reverse will be unchanged; for the obverse of the new coins, a standing Helvetia, with lance and shield, surrounded with twenty-two stars, has been proposed.

"A Discovery has been lately made of counterfeit Bills passing among us, in Imitation of the 40s. and 60s. Bills of the Colony of *Rhode-Island*, dated 1738, the Decorations are nearly imitated, but the Letters vary much, the Ink also is turn'd something yellow, and the Paper but mean, so that the Cheat is very apparent to any discerning Person."—*Boston Weekly News-Letter*, October 8, 1741.

Mr. Myles S. Weston, of Plymouth, has in his possession a coin, picked up a few days since in the garden of Mr. Gideon Holbrook, on Watson's Hill, by the latter gentleman, which is a great curiosity. It is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, with the date 1652 very distinct and legible upon one face, and with the Roman characters III., showing its value of threepence. It has also a pine-tree upon one face, indicating that it may have belonged to the pine-tree shilling coinage. All the marks are very clear and perfect.

In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants in Cleveland, Ohio, is or was a satchel containing about two hundred extremely rare old coins.

THE AGASSIZ MEDAL. The Government is having prepared, at the Philadelphia Mint, to be added to the list of public medals, a medal commemorative of the late Professor Agassiz and his devotion to and achievements in science.

The latest and a rather significant novelty in Paris, is the appearance of apparently genuine five-franc pieces, with the imprint of the head of young Napoleon, and the words, NAPOLEON IV., EMPEREUR, on the one side, and the imperial arms on the other. The word ESSAI, engraved in small letters on the coin, protects it against Government interference.

The Italian Government has taken possession of the famous Kircher Museum at Rome, which contains some masterpieces of art and a complete collection of old coins, paintings, and relics from the Catacombs. It was formed in the eleventh century by a priest named Kircher.

The collection of Chinese coins in the Museum of the Paris Mint consists of nearly 800 specimens, some gold and silver. One of the pieces dates from 1700 years before Jesus Christ. A fact worthy of notice is that the Chinese observe the decimal system in the division of their money. There are gold and silver ingots, covered with regular control marks.

Fifty Roman coins were recently discovered in the neighborhood of Biddeford. They were all in a good state of preservation. Several of them are sestertii of the emperors Diocletian and Constantius, ranging from the middle to the latter part of the third century of the Christian Era. Others are denarii of Domitian and Severus Alexander, having, in addition to the inscriptions, various emblems, such as the sacrificial altar, the legend "Principes Juventutis," and figures of Liberty and Concord.

THE ENGRAVING MACHINE.

MR. JAMES BOGARDUS, the well known inventor, died in New York, in April last, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Catskill, in that State.

His inventions were of various kinds, and of great practical value. In 1831 he invented an engraving machine, which cut the steel die for the first gold medal of the American Institute, and many beautiful medallions, and also imitation filagree work on watch dials, with rays from the centre and the figures in relief, all by one operation. About this time he invented the transfer machine, for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, now in general use.

Mr. Bogardus, being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspapers a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted it, and produced a medallion engraving machine which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This medal engraved a portrait of Queen Victoria dedicated to herself by her own request, one of Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished personages. He contracted with a company in London to construct a ma-

chine for engine turning, which not only copied all kinds of machine engraving, but engraved what the machine could not again imitate; and a machine for transferring bank-note plates and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English government for the best plan of manufacturing postage stamps, and out of 2,600 applicants his plan was adopted and a prize of £400 sterling was awarded to him. Victor Nolté, author of *Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres*, states that the Queen of England sent to Mr. Bogardus a like amount.

He now spent two years in France and Italy, and returned to New York in 1840. Here he invented a machine for pressing glass, another for shirring India rubber fabrics and for cutting India rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the drilling machine. — *New York Herald*, April, 1874.

EDITORIAL.

A WESTERN correspondent lately sent, for our examination, a silver dollar which he had purchased for a genuine one of 1804. It proved to be an altered date, exceedingly well done and likely to deceive, unless critically examined. With it were four of Mr. Bolen's copies, described below. They had been somewhat rubbed and discolored, but a collector acquainted with the pieces would detect them at once.

1. Obv. An Elephant. Rev. GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1697. Size 17.

2. Obv. NEO EBORACUS 1783. EXCELSIOR. An eagle, facing, wings extended, head to right, on a hemisphere. Rev. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO*. An Indian, full length, over his right shoulder a quiver, in his right hand a hatchet, in his left a bow. Size 17.

3. Obv. EXCELSIOR, 1787. Arms of the State of New York. Sun rising behind mountains, at whose base appears the sea; an eagle, with extended wings, on a hemisphere; at the sides, two female figures, Justice and Liberty. Rev. same as the previous piece. Size 17.

4. Obv. Bust, GEORGE*CLINTON*. Head to the right. Rev. same as No. 2. Size 17.

By the kind attentions of Mr. Richard Cogan, we were enabled to give the prices of the various sales at Bangs, Merwin, & Co.'s.

Early Collections of Coins. Vol. VIII. p. 65. Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, had a small collection of coins as early as 1818. He continued the pursuit until 1867, when he sold his collection to W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., for \$12,000, who sold it at auction at Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh, & Co.'s, New York, in October, 1867. It contained the rarest and finest specimens of American Coins then known. James Hall, of Allentown, and Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Penn., had collections as early as 1820. They bought the Cabinet of Medals and Coins belonging to Bishop Hüffel, of Bethlehem, who had made up the collection in Germany, and divided it between themselves. Bishop Hüffel left this country in 1836, on a visit to the Moravian Congregations in the West Indies; from there he went to Herrnhut, in Saxony, where he died. Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Penn., had a collection as early as 1835 or 1836. After his decease, it was sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York, June 9 and 11, 1863. The late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Henry Davenport, of this city, and the writer, had formed collections as early as 1830; of these, Mr. Stickney's is the largest, and has constantly increased to the present time. Mr. W. S. Appleton's collection is, without doubt, the largest and most valuable in this country. J. C.

The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal. Vol. II.

The fourth part, completing the second volume of this periodical, has lately appeared, and we hasten to notice it, and to extend to our fellow-laborers, the editors, our compliments and congratulations. They are fortunate in a small, handy size of volume, far better than that chosen

for our journal at its foundation. Not being so exclusively numismatic, they also appeal to a larger circle of readers. The present volume contains several articles of interest and value. Among these is a long historical essay on the circumstances connected with the origin and appearance of the rude Coppers, with legend, *VEXATOR CANADENSIS*, 1811. The cause and motive of their being are thoroughly developed and clearly shown, but all evidence as to the persons concerned in producing them is probably lost forever. There are two interesting articles on the Medal or Badge of the *FRERES DU CANADA* 1786, and a pleasant paper, entitled, "Some Thoughts on the Siege-Pieces of Charles I." The autographs of the French Governors of Canada furnish subject-matter for a contribution of considerable importance and very general interest. The late Mr. Stanley C. Bagg, formerly President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, receives an obituary notice from the pen of a loving and appreciative friend. The character of the periodical is well sustained in this volume, and we wish all success to our companion in the cause to which we are both devoted.

By the kindness of John G. Shea, LL. D., the editor and translator of the beautiful edition of Charlevoix in six volumes, we are enabled to present with this number, the engraving of the Quebec Medal of Louis XIV. — which was engraved for that work.

CURRENCY.

A LEGAL tender — A lawyer minding his baby.

It costs from seventy-five cents to a dollar to renew cane seats in chairs. These are the "bottom prices."

A PARTY of men are digging for gold at Bridgeport. They've struck a rich vein of quartz — but it's quarts of water.

WHY is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because its head's on one side and its tail's on another.

* A GAMBLER who lost all his greenbacks may aptly exclaim with Shakespeare, "So much for bucking 'em."

THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

It is proposed to coin a twenty-cent piece in silver at the Mint.

A MAN writes to an editor for four dollars, "because he is so terribly short;" and gets, in reply, the heartless response, "Do as I do — stand upon a chair."

"TOM, where's that counterfeit ten-dollar bill you had a while ago?" "Well, I never was quite clear in my mind about dat are bill. Some days I thought it was a bad bill, and oder days I thought it was a good bill; and, one o' dem days when I thought it was a good bill, I jes' passed it away!"

DISCONTENTED cabby (to ladies, who, wishing to get rid of their small change, have tendered him one fourpenny piece, two threepenny do., one penny, one halfpenny, and two farthings — the sum total amounting to his proper fare.) "Well! 'ow long might yer both a' been a saving up for this little treat?"

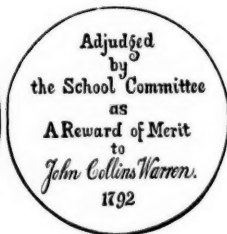
It is not generally known that the new trade dollars are turned out only to fill orders, and that for every such coin issued the receiver has been obliged to deposit an amount of silver equal to a fraction over one hundred and two cents!

"A numismatist," says the *Gaulois*, "had taken a cab a few days back, and, after paying the fare, discovered that he had inadvertently given the driver a coin of the greatest antiquity. 'Please to return me that piece,' he said to the man, 'for it is two thousand years old.' 'Non-sense!' said the other, 'you must be jesting, since we are only in 1874.'"

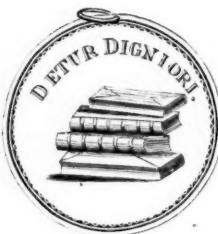
BOSTON SCHOOL MEDALS.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

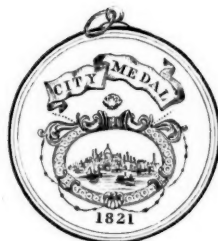
FRANKLIN MEDALS.



7.



8.



9.



10.

CITY MEDALS.